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מדינת ישראל

משרד ראש הממשלה

ארכיון המדינה

לשכת אקראי, ייחודי ובין

10

לשכת אקראי

מיון על אברהם של אברהם חקלאי זרעים

דואר כרטיס

Report on scales of wages of arab
agricultural workers in Tulkarm sub district
August 1943
1943

מדינת ישראל

גנזך המדינה



REPORT ON SCALES OF WAGES OF ARAB
L WORKERS IN TULKARM SUB DISTR

מ-10/5111

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25/09/2017

תאריך הדפסה

מחלקת תעודות

מס, קובץ

מס, ליק

א/א

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
				P. A.	Date

REPORT ON VISITS OF WATER

OF ARAB AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN BULKHUM AND QALILIYA

AUGUST, 1953

I. Introduction:

(1) This report is based upon an investigation carried out in the Bulkum Sub-District into the present wages of Arab agricultural workers. The investigation was made on 3rd and 4th August, 1953.

(2) In the former day I visited the Bulkum Agricultural School, Bulkum, and obtained valuable information from its principal, Alim Bay Rikhi. Then I devoted the rest of the day to visits near Anzha village, where I obtained information on wages of workers in threshing floors and in ploughing.

(3) On the latter day I visited Bulkum and Qaliliya, where visits were paid to citrus and mixed farms. I called upon Hakeem M. Jayoumi, the Mayor of Bulkum and Abdul Wahab M. Sahi, the President of Qaliliya's Local Council, both of whom are farmers.

Two other villages i.e. Jaljala and Kahlah, were also visited.

II. General:

(4) Anzha lies east of Bulkum, and has no water for irrigation. It produces cereals and has olive trees. Qaliliya lies south west of Bulkum, and has abundant irrigated farmland on its western side. Bulkum has irrigated farmland on its western side extending in the direction of Hathaga.

(5) The agricultural operations seen include (i) threshing and winnowing of grain harvest (ii) ploughing (iii) irrigation in citrus, vegetable and mixed farms and (iv) harvesting and packing of melons.

(6) A total of 51 visits was paid, 16 of which were made in Qaliliya, Bulkum and Anzha had 15 visits each. Visits to Qaliliya and Bulkum yielded information relating to four agricultural operations, while information obtained from visits to other villages related to a smaller number of such operations.

21 visits were paid to threshing floors of millet, barley and wheat, and 11 to dry vegetable farms including 5 melon farms.

Of the 20 irrigated farms visited, 5 have electrically driven water pumping machinery, and the rest have water pumps driven by oil

This report is based on a survey conducted in 1915.

It is the first of a series of reports on the subject of

the medical profession in the United States.

The survey was conducted by the American Medical Association.

The results of the survey are presented in this report.

The survey was conducted in 1915, and the results are presented in this report.

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to the public.

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engines. One of the above five pumps is at the Kadocori Agricultural School, Tulkarm, and the remainder are at farms situated west of the Town.

For information relating to the distribution of visits please see Appendix I attached.

(7) The Bayvard is the man who usually operates the pumping engine, supervises all agricultural operations on the farm and often represents its owner. He lives on the farm permanently and gets his pay on a monthly, and sometimes on an annual, basis.

III. Wage Rates:

(8) In threshing a considerable proportion of the work is done by the owner of the harvest together with members of his family. Threshing is often paid for partly by money wages and partly in kind. Thus a heap of harvested grain may be threshed by a worker or two who employ a donkey or camel, for an agreed number of measures of the grain. The calculation of the daily wage of such a worker must take into consideration the number of days worked, the number of men employed, the value of the grain obtained and the share of the animal.

(9) Most of the workers on the Qalqiliya threshing floor are bedouins coming from the southern parts of the country, and they are satisfied with such a low average wage as 172 mils per day for men, while the average wage of such a worker at Anabta is 402 mils per day.

(10) In ploughing the wage element is complicated by the use of the animals, which may belong either to the worker or to the land owner, furthermore ploughing may, in some cases, be only one of a series of operations undertaken for an agreed share in the produce. Cases of the latter type I have not investigated, but in the calculation of wages in the former type the share of the animal was taken into consideration. A plougher's day is 6 hours long, and his average wage is 370 mils.

(11) In dry vegetable farms labour, such as the harvesting of melons and citrus, more often done by women, is cheaper than in any agricultural operation, except in the threshing operations carried out by bedouins at Qalqiliya. The average at the former place is 246 mils per day for men and 139 mils for women.

(12) In citrus farms labour is best paid and has the shortest hours. At Qalqiliya a five-hour day at 80 mils per hour is common. In the

larger farms of Bulhan a proportion of workers are paid on a monthly basis, which brings their average daily wage down to $\frac{1}{3}$ of that of village workers.

(13) The "Beyvazir" of Bulhan's irrigated farms seem to have a freer hand, and get better pay than others. At the former farm farms are owned by Abdulla and Mahomed and Bulhan, and the average monthly pay of their "Beyvazir" is £11.650, about £2.- higher than that prevailing at the latter one. At Jalpala the Beyvazir of a farm gets only £7.-. His employer, the Mayor of Bulhan says he is only an assistant Beyvazir. Calculated on a daily basis a Beyvazir's wage is 325 mils, which is lower than that of any agricultural worker except that of dry vegetable farm workers and threshing bedouin workers.

(14) Male young persons are employed on a very small scale, in shepherding and fowling. Their wages range between 100 and 130 mils per day. Women also, are employed on a small scale, and in occupations similar to those in which male young persons are employed. Their wages range between 100 and 350 mils, averaging 175 mils per day.

For information relating to the detailed scale of wages please see Appendix II attached.

IV. Conclusion:

(15) Wages are especially high in citrus farms. Working and cultivation for irrigation are arduous jobs, and the area in question is very active agriculturally. There is very little competition in the labour market, from children or women. It seems the population is rather well off and educational facilities are rapidly being adopted.

(16) Wages of workers working on monthly basis are lower than those of daily workers. This explains the discrepancy between the average daily wage of the citrus farm workers, 402 mils and that of the "Beyvazir" 325 mils. The average wage of the other farm is only 335 mils, because some of the workers, at the Kadouri Agricultural School for instance, are paid, on a monthly basis, from £5.- to £10.-.

(17) The average daily wage of the 235 workers under review is 324 mils, and when children and women are excluded it rises to 343 mils. Employers complain that this is 4 to 5 times the present wage, which

is true. Military camps compete with agriculture for labour and attract a certain proportion of workers. They do not offer more attractive wages, but the work therein is less arduous.

(Signed) A.H. Tassin.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF LABOUR

14.8.43.

CHIEF INSPECTOR

The above report was prepared in accordance with instructions given by me, and is forwarded for your information.

Mr Sam Lee
INSPECTOR OF LABOUR
FOR THE
SOUTHERN REGION

3 SEP 1943

Distribution:

- Copies (1) & (11) Director, Department of Labour.
(11) District Commissioner, Samaria District.
✓ (iv) Agricultural Officer, Tel-Aviv.
(v) & (vi) Southern Region File.

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Agricultural Description of Operation		Tikana		Galgiliya		Aneth		Jalgula		Hableh		Total	
		No. of Workers	Average Wage	No. of Workers	Average Wage	No. of Workers	Average Wage	No. of Workers	Average Wage	No. of Workers	Average Wage	No. of Workers	Average Wage
Threshing	men	3	370	9	172	25	164	-	-	-	-	37	385
	male young persons	-	-	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	100
	women	2	300	2	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	250
Ploughing	men	-	-	-	-	15	370	-	-	-	-	15	370
	male young persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Farming	men	6	270	4	250	-	-	3	200	-	-	13	248
	male young persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	women	-	-	10	138	-	-	6	150	-	-	16	139
Cifaru Farming	men	33	355	30	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	402
	male young persons	2	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	150
	women	4	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	250
Mixed Farming	men	55	512	-	-	-	-	8	450	9	575	72	335
	male young persons	1	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	180
	women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagyarda	men	9	18 10,650 p.m. = 355 p.d.	5	18 2,600 p.m. = 287 p.d.	-	-	1	18 7,000 p.m. = 23 p.d.	1	18 10,000 p.m. = 333 p.d.	16	18 2,741 p.m. = 325 p.d.
	male young persons	106	309	38	334	38	432	12	335	10	371	201	343
	women	6	286	12	143	-	-	6	150	-	-	24	176
GRAND TOTAL		113	303	54	274	38	432	18	274	10	371	235	301

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CHECK NO.	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
1917						
1-1	Jan 1 Balance	100.00				100.00
1-15	Jan 15	50.00				150.00
1-31	Jan 31	25.00				175.00
2-1	Feb 1	75.00				250.00
2-15	Feb 15	100.00				350.00
2-28	Feb 28	50.00				400.00
3-1	Mar 1	150.00				550.00
3-15	Mar 15	100.00				650.00
3-31	Mar 31	200.00				850.00
4-1	Apr 1	100.00				950.00
4-15	Apr 15	50.00				1000.00
4-30	Apr 30	150.00				1150.00
5-1	May 1	100.00				1250.00
5-15	May 15	50.00				1300.00
5-31	May 31	150.00				1450.00
6-1	Jun 1	100.00				1550.00
6-15	Jun 15	50.00				1600.00
6-30	Jun 30	150.00				1750.00
7-1	Jul 1	100.00				1850.00
7-15	Jul 15	50.00				1900.00
7-31	Jul 31	150.00				2050.00
8-1	Aug 1	100.00				2150.00
8-15	Aug 15	50.00				2200.00
8-31	Aug 31	150.00				2350.00
9-1	Sep 1	100.00				2450.00
9-15	Sep 15	50.00				2500.00
9-30	Sep 30	150.00				2650.00
10-1	Oct 1	100.00				2750.00
10-15	Oct 15	50.00				2800.00
10-31	Oct 31	150.00				2950.00
11-1	Nov 1	100.00				3050.00
11-15	Nov 15	50.00				3100.00
11-30	Nov 30	150.00				3250.00
12-1	Dec 1	100.00				3350.00
12-15	Dec 15	50.00				3400.00
12-31	Dec 31	150.00				3550.00
1918						
1-1	Jan 1	100.00				3650.00
1-15	Jan 15	50.00				3700.00
1-31	Jan 31	150.00				3850.00
2-1	Feb 1	100.00				3950.00
2-15	Feb 15	50.00				4000.00
2-28	Feb 28	150.00				4150.00
3-1	Mar 1	100.00				4250.00
3-15	Mar 15	50.00				4300.00
3-31	Mar 31	150.00				4450.00
4-1	Apr 1	100.00				4550.00
4-15	Apr 15	50.00				4600.00
4-30	Apr 30	150.00				4750.00
5-1	May 1	100.00				4850.00
5-15	May 15	50.00				4900.00
5-31	May 31	150.00				5050.00
6-1	Jun 1	100.00				5150.00
6-15	Jun 15	50.00				5200.00
6-30	Jun 30	150.00				5350.00
7-1	Jul 1	100.00				5450.00
7-15	Jul 15	50.00				5500.00
7-31	Jul 31	150.00				5650.00
8-1	Aug 1	100.00				5750.00
8-15	Aug 15	50.00				5800.00
8-31	Aug 31	150.00				5950.00
9-1	Sep 1	100.00				6050.00
9-15	Sep 15	50.00				6100.00
9-30	Sep 30	150.00				6250.00
10-1	Oct 1	100.00				6350.00
10-15	Oct 15	50.00				6400.00
10-31	Oct 31	150.00				6550.00
11-1	Nov 1	100.00				6650.00
11-15	Nov 15	50.00				6700.00
11-30	Nov 30	150.00				6850.00
12-1	Dec 1	100.00				6950.00
12-15	Dec 15	50.00				7000.00
12-31	Dec 31	150.00				7150.00

APPENDIX I

DISTRIBUTION OF VISITS.

Agricultural Operations :										Tullahoma :		Calhoun :		Annetta :		Jaljulia :		Habersham :		Total			
Threshing		:	6	:	7	:	10	:	-	:	-	:	24	:									
Ploughing		:	-	:	-	:	5	:	-	:	-	:	5	:									
Vegetable Farming		:	2	:	2	:	-	:	1	:	-	:	5	:									
Citrus Farming		:	4	:	6	:	-	:	1	:	-	:	11	:									
Mixed Farming		:	5	:	3	:	-	:	-	:	1	:	9	:									
TOTAL		:	15	:	18	:	15	:	2	:	1	:	51	:									